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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1940

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'SERB CHAUVINISTS' BAN WORKS ON ALBANIAN HISTORY IN KOSOVO

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by ZERI I POPULLIT correspondent: "Achievements and Problems of Our Novel of Recent Years"]

[Excerpts] This week there was a plenum of the Union of Writers and Artists which analyzed the achievements and problems of our novel since the fourth plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party in 1973 and, especially, during the past 4-5 years.

When we speak about our novel, and, especially, about the treatment of national historical subjects, it was stressed in the plenum, we are also thinking about the Albanian novels which are being written in Kosovo as well as those by Albanian authors in Macedonia and Montenegro. At the joint meeting which was held last November in Tirana, in which novelists and critics from Kosovo participated, it was stressed that such writers as H. Sulejmani, N. Rrahmani, R. Kelmendi, M. Isaku and others have created works with progressive and democratic content, because of love for their place of birth and friendship among peoples. After the tragic events in Kosovo the great Serb anti-Albanian chauvinists and their tools have been speaking about a certain "historic romanticism" in the fields of culture, education and art, seeking to take attention away from Albanian history and, especially, to prohibit in Kosovo, through a police-like arbitrariness, the treatment of themes from national history. The treatment of historic themes by writers, both here and in Kosovo, has always been based on positions of historic realism and of undeniable truth and chauvinistic or irredentist elements have always been foreign to it.

CSO: 2100/12

SHORTCOMINGS IN POST-GRADUATE TECHNICAL TRAINING

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Docent Kico Negovani, from the State Committee for Science and Technology: "Post university Training and Specialization—An Important Duty"]

[Excerpts] At a time when tens of thousands of highly-trained specialists work in various sectors of the economy, when our schools of higher education graduate 2,500 cadres in about 85 different fields each year, when demands are increasing and there are new tasks in the field of science, it has become essential that the post-university training and specialization of cadres be placed on more sound bases. In accordance with the duties set forth in the 8th plenum of the Central Committee of the party and the other guidelines of the party on the post-university training and specialization of higher cadres, the entire training process has been based on scientific research and study in three directions: on the system of the organization of short-term post-university training courses, with separation from work, courses which are organized and directed by the ministries; on the system of short-term post-university specialization, with separation from work, organized and directed by the schools of higher education; and, on the system of scientific training on two levels, which include scientific studies for defending dissertations.

However, some ministries have been very slow in organizing post-university training courses. Some of these courses do not respond to the urgent needs of production and the selection of the students is not done properly. For example, the ministries of agriculture, energy and construction are behind schedule with their training courses. The ministries of industry and mines and of agriculture have sent students who do not meet the established criteria and who were not accepted. There have been cases where courses have begun without their schedules being approved by the ministries and teaching cadres have not been properly evaluated. In some cases, there is no supervision and the courses are given formally and the students are unprepared. This was the case with the training course in the precision instruments plant in Korce, organized by the Ministry of Industry and Mines.

Considering the work done up to now and the duties assigned, it is clear that university departments or scientific sectors, deans' offices or directorates of scientific and design institutes and rectors' offices should make greater efforts to carry out this important activity, to place it on such organizational and methodical bases that it will become a component part of our educational system.

CSO: 2100/21

SHORTCOMINGS OF NOVEL DISCUSSED IN WRITERS UNION PLENUM

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by ZERI I POPULLIT correspondent: "Achievements and Problems of Our Novel of Recent Years"]

[Excerpts] This week there was a plenum of the Union of Writers and Artists which analyzed the achievements and problems of our novel since the fourth plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party in 1973 and, especially, during the past 4-5 years.

Despite the achievements, our socialist reality raises many more problems than those which have been treated in our novels and the political, social and moral aspects of some issues of the day have not been treated as they should be. There are shortcomings in the treatment of the class struggle and of defense, in the treatment of moral issues, etc. The characters are pallid; they are not doers and thinkers. The reader knows from the very beginning where the author is going, etc. A number of novels which treat current themes, it was stressed in the plenum, have a relatively low artistic level. They are characterized by descriptivism and absence of the most obvious generalizations and, sometimes, a shallowness in the treatment of life. In certain works, we see a schematic treatment, a defect which is related to a shallow disclosure of conflicts. For example, the novel "Nen harqet e zjarrita" [Under the Burning Arches] by S. Kellici, has a schematic construction and the struggle of the class enemies is not believable. The novel "Taifun ne bregdet" [Typhoon on the Seacoast] gives an inaccurate picture of political situations.

In order to overcome these defects, it was stressed in the plenum, the writers must have a deeper knowledge of modern man with his broad political, social and moral interests. Also, defects in the present-day novel are connected with negligence in publication activities and shortcomings in the field of criticism.

The plenum discussed matters related to a more thorough knowledge of the anti-fascist national liberation war and of the history of the Albanian people and the interpretation of these subjects in the light of modern reality. In the period after the 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party in 1973, novels were published which extol moments of heroism and of the strengthening of the class consciousness in the struggle. The novel of S. Drini "Midis dy koheve" [Between Two Periods] portrays the participation in the struggle of men

of the people, of intellectuals arising from the people, and the conflict with the traitorous clergy.

Despite the achievements, the plenum stressed, there are still shortcomings in the novels dealing with the war, shortcomings related to a superficial attitude toward the facts, a pallid portrayal of some characters, defects in composition, etc.

History has attracted our writers for two main reasons: to gain a better knowledge, through the language of art, of the key moments of our history and to make them relevant to current events. Our novelists have given their attention to various periods of history but the events related to the Albanian League of Prizren and our National Rebirth, in general, have had an important place in their writings. In the novels inspired by this period the struggle of the people against neighboring chauvinists and occupiers is portrayed. Some of the defects which the plenum pointed out in this area are: prolixity, lack of careful selection, shallow interpretation of facts, dry and unemotional narration.

When we speak about our novel, and, especially, about the treatment of national historical subjects, it was stressed in the plenum, we are also thinking about the Albanian novels which are being written in Kosovo as well as those by Albanian authors in Macedonia and Montenegro. At the joint meeting which was held last November in Tirana, in which novelists and critics from Kosovo participated, it was stressed that such writers as H. Sulejmani, N. Rrahmani, R. Kelmendi, M. Isaku and others have created works with progressive and democratic content, because of love for their place of birth and friendship among peoples. After the tragic events in Kosovo the great Serb anti-Albanian chauvinists and their tools have been speaking about a certain "historic romanticism" in the fields of culture, education and art, seeking to take attention away from Albanian history and, especially, to prohibit in Kosovo, through police-like arbitrariness, the treatment of themes from national history. The treatment of historic themes by writers, both here and in Kosovo, has always been based on positions of historic realism and of undeniable truth and chauvinistic or irredentist elements have always been foreign to it.

An important duty and an acute one, the plenum stressed, is the dignified presentation of socialist reality in its various phases, with more concentration on our days. This requires an intensive, day-by-day knowledge of life, which necessitates the raising of the Communist awareness of the writers and the organization of work on the part of the Union and its branches. This obligation is closely connected with the broad culture which the novelist must acquire through a deep knowledge of the materials of the party and the work of Comrade Enver. Now, the participants said, we have works of Comrade Enver such as "Kur lindi Partia" [When the Party Was Born], "Me Stalinin" [With Stalin], "Hrushovianet" [The Khrushchevites], "Shenime per Kinen" [Reflections on China] which, because of their mastery of the presentation of historic facts and real persons, their depth of interpretation, and their expressive language, are a valuable assistance to our writers. The further development of the novel requires a better knowledge of our tradition and of the tradition of the progressive and revolutionary novel in the world.

The plenum stressed that critical works and studies must do more to put the novel on the right road, to thrash out problems and to open up horizons. Often, general articles with little concrete analysis, with an insufficient knowledge of the creativity and theory of the novel, are published. The "N. Frasheri" publishing house, the plenum said, has done a good job in selecting and publishing novels. But it is necessary to improve the quality of the novels and to edit the works better. This requires better cooperation between the Union of Writers and Artists and the publishing house.

CSO: 2100/20

MILITARY USE OF 'COLUMBIA' SPACE SHUTTLE EXAMINED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 9, 1981 pp 32-33

[Article by Ivan Portalski: "War and Space"]

[Text] In Answer to a Reader's Suggestions

In a letter to the editors Danyan Barsalov, Civil Defense chief of staff at "Republika" [Republic] NPK [Scientific Production Combine] in Svoge, suggested that we tell on the pages of the magazine about the possibilities which the experiment conducted by the United States with the so-called "Shuttle" creates for military purposes. We are publishing the article, "War and Space," written by our contributor from the Department of GO-OZNS [Civil Defense-Organization for the Protection of the Population and the National Economy] at "Kl. Okhridski" Sofia University, in which an answer is given to the question that he raised.

In its endeavor to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union at any price President Reagan's administration is using every possibility regardless of its financial cost or "inhumanity beyond the bounds of morality." After the medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the atomic submarines of the "Trident" class and the neutron bomb the turn of the space "Shuttle" has come. After the successful launching of the first ship in the "Shuttle" program--the "Columbia," the Western press wrote a great deal more about the military possibilities of the ship than about its peaceful use. Even the two astronauts Young and Crippen made a number of statements about the benefit the Pentagon could derive from the shuttle.

What are the military possibilities of the "Shuttle"?

First and foremost, they must be sought in the large payload which the "Shuttle" can lift into orbit around the earth. The "Columbia" has a 28-ton payload, while subsequent shuttles which will be launched in 1983 and 1985 respectively--the "Discovery" and "Atlantis"--will have still greater capabilities in this regard (at least 30 tons). Since the shuttle descends for a landing like an airplane on a complex semiorbital ballistic trajectory, it can carry out a direct air raid over enemy territory. The nuclear warhead of the basic American intercontinental ballistic missile, the "Minuteman-3," consists of three 170-kiloton charges and weighs

100 kilograms together with the homing systems of the individual charges. The nuclear warhead of the ballistic missile, launched by the "Poseidon" atomic submarine and carrying 10 40-kiloton charges, weights the same. Therefore, viewed theoretically, a shuttle can make either 700-800 nuclear strikes, each with a yield of 170 kilotons, or about 2500 40-kiloton strikes. (The calculations allow for the weight of around several hundred kilograms of devices for the launching and initial guidance of the nuclear warheads. For a similar direct air raid by the shuttle the calculations are for nuclear warheads for ballistic missiles rather than air bombs since nuclear ammunition, guided to the target, will move on ballistic trajectories. This being the case, air bombs would burn up while still in the high atmosphere layers.) The calculations that we have made show that even one shuttle alone can cause a veritable rain of nuclear warheads over enemy territory.

In fact, almost all the nuclear warheads for ballistic missiles that the United States now possesses (about 9000) can be launched in a nuclear space attack by three or four shuttles. (The remaining, approximately 2000 items of strategic nuclear ammunition of the United States are air bombs for "B-52" aircraft.) Moreover, a nuclear strike from space can be made in just a few minutes whereas a similar strike between the continents of Europe and America requires at least 20 minutes. All these facts make "the first strike from space" by several shuttles extremely attractive for imperialism.

But it has a great shortcoming, too, which completely lessens its value as a strategic operation by itself: it is not accurate enough! But making the first strike, which must wipe out the enemy's nuclear forces, requires extreme accuracy. If complex systems to guide the nuclear warheads and computers to monitor their trajectories are mounted on the shuttle, the accuracy of the strike can be significantly improved. But a large part of the payload will be taken away thereby and one shuttle will be able to make no more than a few dozen nuclear strikes, which can have no great strategic significance. Moreover, the first strike with improved accuracy from space will be many times more expensive than an intercontinental first strike or a strike with "Pershing-2" missiles from sites in Western Europe.

More reliance is placed on the shuttle as an effective antimissile weapon. It is assumed that if a device generating a powerful laser beam is mounted on the shuttle, the enemy's ballistic missiles can be intercepted in space and destroyed at long range by laser. From the viewpoint of physics this is possible in principle. In space there is no atmosphere to reduce the thermal effect of the laser beam or to scatter it. But this antimissile technology is effective only if the enemy's ballistic missiles are launched from a single site and the shuttle intercepts them over enemy territory when they are still flying in a "flock." Against hundreds of ballistic missiles launched from many sites, even several shuttles are powerless. And the shuttle, when it becomes a military target, is not at all invulnerable either. One satellite "docking" automatically with it suffices to change the direction of its flight or explode it. Such "docking" operations with cosmic bodies have already been successfully performed many times by the USSR.

For now, American experiments on the destruction of ballistic missiles in flight by a laser beam have ended in failure. The reason, perhaps, lies in the fact that the missiles were "fired on" by laser from aircraft in dense layers of the atmosphere.

In the next few years the anticipated experiments will be conducted in space: a laser-equipped shuttle will intercept "Poseidon" ballistic missiles. In the event of a successful outcome, space antimissile technology may be adopted in service at just about the beginning of the next decade. It should be borne in mind that the Soviet Union is also very advanced in the area of laser physics. According to some Western specialists it is even ahead of the United States. Consequently, the laser weapon will by no means remain the monopoly possession of American imperialism if it decides to produce it in order to secure strategic superiority.

At the present moment and in the near future the Pentagon's shuttle will be used solely for the cheaper orbiting of heavy earth satellites. In the next one or two years alone the launching of 12 large spy satellites of the X-11 type is expected. In the more distant future a great range of "psychological warfare" is foreseen. Heavy satellites, orbited by shuttle, will rebroadcast specially prepared programs of American television stations for the population of the socialist countries. There will even be special long broadcasts in the language of the particular country as well as educational programs in English. The aim is "to immerse the socialist states in Anglo-Saxon culture." In fact, this is tantamount to brazen ideological sabotage through the use of new technical means. According to CIA specialists, up till now Voice of America, Freedom and Free Europe broadcasts have not had the expected success because "radio broadcasts do not have a powerful effect on the human senses." Television programs, which are perceived not only aurally but also visually, are a different matter. Broadcasting such a program requires a heavy satellite in low orbit. Such a satellite would gradually enter the dense layers of the atmosphere and burn up after making just a few rounds of the earth. It is anticipated that the heavy satellite will be "pulled up" in higher orbit by shuttle after every few complete rounds and thus be kept constantly in the necessary low orbit. It is perhaps in the area of ideological sabotage that the shuttle will find greatest application because direct aggressive actions out of space are not very effective in a nuclear age.

The new aggressive preparations of American imperialism in space necessitate a careful analysis of their consequences for the civil defense system so as to devise the necessary measures of counteraction in good time. In our opinion there must, first and foremost, be measures to improve the moral, political and psychological training of personnel under the new conditions. Service personnel of the Civil Defense formations and the population must become aware that the American shuttle does not give the United States strategic superiority, but is a new evidence of the policy of stepping up the military preparations of imperialism. And this, accordingly, necessitates intensifying and raising the effectiveness and quality of civil defense training.

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CSO: 2200/17

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

LUKANOV TO MOSCOW--Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of Bulgaria to CEMA, left for Moscow yesterday where he will attend the 101st session of the CEMA Executive Committee. Comrade Lukanov was seen off at Sofia Airport by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and by other officials. [Text] [AU181740 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 81 p 2]

ZAREV RETURN FROM MOSCOW--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned from Moscow yesterday. He participated in the work of a scientific-technical conference entitled "New Wasteless Technological Methods in Processing Fruit and Vegetables" which was held in the town of Krasnodar. [Text] [AU181740 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 81 p 2]

ATANASOV ACTIVITIES--Comrade Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received a working group of the Cuban Communist Party, headed by Comrade Rodobaldo Diaz, deputy chief of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Internal Education Department. The working group from Cuba was briefed on the BCP's experience in ideological-educational work pertaining to implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. The meeting was attended by Comrade Todor Ganchev, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, and by Anais (Callado), counselor at the Cuban Embassy in Sofia. [Text] [AU181740 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 81 p 2]

TODOROV IN PERNIK--A conference between the Pernik Okrug Party Committee Bureau and the okrug propagandists in connection with opening the new party school year has been held in Pernik. "Stanko Todorov attended the conference and spoke about the great and responsible task facing the propagandists as set by the 12th BCP Congress." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Oct 81]

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S SEMINAR--Sofia, 15 Oct (BTA)--An international seminar on the theme "the role of women in the development of the industrial branches using traditionally women's labour" opened here today on the initiative of the UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] and the Bulgarian Government. The seminar is aimed at making its participants familiar with the socio-economic conditions for active participation of women in the industrial process in Bulgaria. Representatives of 16 developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America, of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Labour Organization attended the seminar. [Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 15 Oct 81]

CONFERENCE ON PATENT INFORMATION--Sofia, 15 Oct (BTA)--The second session of the Council for International Patent Information of the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended here today with the signing of a 1981-1985 cooperation protocol. At the session were reviewed the possibilities for further improvement of the system of collecting, processing and storing patent information and for shortening its path to the customers. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 15 Oct 81]

INTERNATIONAL WASTELESS TECHNOLOGIES CONFERENCE--Sofia, 13 Oct (BTA)--As from today until 16 October Sofia is to host the CEMA member-countries conference on lesser-waste and wasteless technologies in production. In the five sections specialists of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are to discuss more than 160 papers on the efficient utilization of raw and other materials, energy and fuels in the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical, cellulose and paper industry, the food industry and agriculture. [AU181736 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 12 Oct 81]

INTERNATIONAL THEORETICAL CONFERENCE--"Druzhba" Resort, 13 Oct (BTA)--An international sitting of heads of research and development departments with the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Greece, Spain, Italy, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the FRG, France, Hungary and Switzerland, began here today. The fruit of the cooperation and joint work of the research and development departments are the already published books "The Unity of the Working Class and the Ideological Struggle" and "Social Policy of the Communist and Worker's Parties in the Socialist Society." Successful work goes on developing the problems "real socialism and criticism of its critics" and "work of the communist and worker's parties of the socialist countries for developing the workers' social activity." In 4 days the participants in the Varna sitting will be discussing the activity of the fraternal research departments on the development of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the parties' history and will outline measures for further expanding of reciprocal cooperation. [Text] [AU181736 Sofia BTA in English 1317 GMT 13 Oct 81]

SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS BALEV--Milko Balev has received the delegation of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial office which is visiting the country in connection with the days devoted to LITERATURNAYA GAZETTA in Bulgaria. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and Todor Zhivkov personally, he conveyed greetings to the delegation. Milko Balev also acquainted the guests with the problems which the BCP is resolving in the socioeconomic and cultural sphere, as well as in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. [AU181736 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81]

ZHIVKOV AWARDS SPANISH POET--Sofia, 23 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council conferred here the international Botev's prize to the Spanish poet (Rafael Alberti). (Rafael Alberti) is awarded this high distinction for his revolutionary poetry and political journalism. "In the frightful and glorious years of the epic struggle of the Spanish people you were unconditionally and wholeheartedly on their side, with them. Your verse is incorporated with your life, with your public and political activity, with your struggle, as Botev's used to be," stressed Mr Todor Zhivkov in his speech at the ceremony. Expressing his gratitude for the award which carries the name of one of Bulgaria's greatest

poets and revolutionaries, Mr (Rafael Alberti) said: "I afford myself the pleasure of thanking on behalf of the Spanish people who love poetry very much and who today, after the long and dark years of Franco's dictatorship are fighting staunchly for a new democracy. [Text] [AU231542 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 23 Oct 81]

TALKS HELD WITH AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONS--A delegation of the Austrian Trade Unions Federation has visited Bulgaria. The delegation was received by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. During the talks between delegations of the two trade unions, information was exchanged on their activities and readiness was expressed to expand and intensify cooperation. A plan on development of relations for the 1982-83 period was adopted. The two delegations expressed concern about growing international tension and stressed the necessity of devoting efforts to preserve peace and the need to begin disarmament negotiations. [Text] [AU232045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Oct 81]

CEMA MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SESSION BEGINS--Varna, 16 Oct (BTA)--The 85th jubilee sitting of the CEMA Standing Committee on Mechanical Engineering began today. It is attended by delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR, Vietnam, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and of Yugoslavia. In his speech Mr Yordan Tenov, deputy minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, emphasized that over the 25 years which have passed since the setting up of the Standing Committee, Bulgaria's mechanical engineering output has gone up more than 50-fold. From 2.5 percent in 1956 its proportion in Bulgaria's industrial output has reached more than 30 percent. The Bulgarian mechanical engineering is a big manufacturer and exporter of a number of modern machinery and equipment--electric and I.C.E. trucks, electric hoists, machine tools, industrial manipulators and robots, automated storage farms, ships, high-yielding lines and equipment for the food industry, computer equipment and communication means. Today Bulgaria is the world's third and Europe's first in the production and export of electric and I.C.E. trucks. This is the result of the CEMA specialization and the fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. At the sitting the floor was also taken by Mr Tibor Kurtha, chairman of the Standing Committee, first deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy mechanical engineering of Czechoslovakia. He reviewed the 25-year long activity of the committee, and outlined its contribution to building up a modern mechanical engineering industry in the fraternal socialist states. During the 85th sitting to last 5 days matters of the preparations for a techno-scientific cooperation agreement in mechanical engineering will be discussed. [Text] [AU161819 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 16 Oct 81]

TODOROV RECEIVES GDR SINDERMANN--On 21 October Comrade Stanko Todorov met Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber and SED Central Committee Politburo member. During the cordial and friendly talk they briefed each other on the tasks solved by the two countries while putting into effect the two parties' decisions. They especially dwelt on the role of the parliaments. While exchanging opinions on the international situation, they paid special attention to Bulgaria's proposal on convening a meeting in Sofia of Balkan states' leaders, at which the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is to be discussed. [Text] [AU211705 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 81]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA--The 12th session of the Joint Bulgarian-Austrian Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation has ended in Sofia. The protocol signed by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade, crafts and industry, provides for further development in implementing concrete projects in the spheres of metallurgy, chemistry, tourism, machine-building, transportation and in certain other spheres of mutual interest. [Text] [AU161840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 81]

ZHIVKOV SUPPORTS NON-NUCLEAR ZONE--Sofia, 20 Oct (TANJUG)--Bulgarian Communist Party General Secretary and Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has again supported the idea on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and proposed that a meeting of the heads of the Balkan states devoted to this question be held next year. Zhivkov stated the above speaking at the celebration of "1,300 years of the founding of the Bulgarian state." He also repeated the well-known stands on Bulgaria's readiness to sign with its neighbours "bilateral agreements, including a code on good neighbour relations and the renunciation of territorial claims." However, glorifying "1,300 years of the Bulgarian state," Zhivkov cited Amoy "the great ideologues and leaders of the Bulgarian national democratic revolution" also the great figures of the national history of the Macedonian nation Goce Delcev and Jane Sandanski. Zhivkov did so despite having criticized earlier in his those [as received] "Who Appropriate the Merits and History of Others." [Text] [LD201928 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 20 Oct 81]

MALTA CULTURE MINISTER RECEIVED--Sofia, 21 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, received Mrs Agatha Barbara, minister of culture, leabour and social welfare of the Republic of Malta. They discussed the further activation of bilateral relations. [Text] [AU212008 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 21 Oct 81]

CSO: 2200/20

SIGNIFICANCE OF CZECH UNDERGROUND MAGAZINE EXPLAINED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 13 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Ota Filip: "There Is Still Hope for Self-Liberation--Pavel Tigrid's Magazine SVEDECTVI Penetrates the Iron Curtain"]

[Text] His magazine is 25 years old and he has been in exile for 40 years: In 1939 the Czech Pavel Tigrid escaped Hitler from Prague, went to England and worked there on the BBC's Czech broadcasts. Returning to Prague in 1945, he edited the magazine OBZORY (Horizons), becoming during the next 3 years, until the communist coup of February 1948, a target of pro-Moscow propaganda. By March, 1948 Tigrid was fleeing again. In Munich he became one of the cofounders of Radio Free Europe; he was its first Czech director. In the balmy weather of a beautiful spring day in New York in 1956, Tigrid had an idea which would change his life and which would become a factor in influencing thought in his homeland. Pavel Tigrid decided to produce a Czech magazine for exiles. To begin with, he only had a name for it: it was to be called SVEDECTVI (Testimony).

Time, the political climate and prognosis appeared to augur well for SVEDECTVI. In Moscow, Khrushchev had taken Stalin off his pedestal in 1956; in the West there was talk of a thaw in the East. "Coexistence" was in the air, decorated by the Soviets with the hopeful sounding adjective "peaceful." But just as the first issue of SVEDECTVI was about to appear in 1956, fate dealt a cruel blow to its editor and to his concept of gradualism, i.e., the gradual transmission of news to the citizens of Czechoslovakia. Soviet tanks crushed Budapest, and in Warsaw the comrades barely succeeded in controlling the rebellious Poles. Tigrid's hopes for self-liberating forces, by which he understood not only the members of the opposition, but also the reform-minded and disappointed Marxists within the tottering communist parties, appeared doomed to failure during the chilly fall of 1956.

Homeland and Exile

SVEDECTVI printed a great number of letters from emigrants who were outraged at Tigrid's gradualism and his theory of support for self-liberating forces and who denounced the editor for aiding the communists' deceptive maneuvering with peaceful coexistence. The aging politicians in exile could visualize only one solution: a war between East and West. Already in its second issue published in Paris, the exile magazine SVEDECTVI was in danger of becoming a stage for waging a further limited war among emigrants which, playing to an empty house, would result only in the bitterness and insurmountable enmity which plague any ghetto of exiles.

Pavel Tigrid recognized this danger; he started to print contributions by renowned exiled Czech authors and translated writings by Milovan Djilas, Marek Hlasko, Mrozek's satires, Boris Pasternak and Andrey Sinyavski, who at that time was writing in Moscow under the pseudonym Abram Tertz. SVEDECTVI disavowed some of the Czechoslovak legends of the 1918-1948 period and paid detailed and critical attention to the first Czech literary works which at the end of the 1950's started to break their ideological chains.

In the double issue 3-4, Pavel Tigrid still belabored this question: do the people back home understand us, the emigrants? What do they expect from us? While the exile can provide many answers to this question, few of them are generally satisfying. But already in the next issue Tigrid's question received an answer from Prague--the first contribution to the Paris exile magazine from the homeland. A certain XY called desperately for contacts with the world, for news and exchanges of ideas. Subsequent issues of the magazine, which had been smuggled into Czechoslovakia since 1956, provided the anonymous author with the desired news about the Harich case in the GDR, about workers' councils in Yugoslavia and about the crisis between Moscow and Peking.

Pavel Tigrid's great breakthrough occurred in issue No 14 in 1961. That was when SVEDECTVI published the first major analytical article by an anonymous author in Brno. The "man from Brno" described the crisis into which the Czechoslovak communist party was sinking; he analyzed the country's economic and intellectual situation, and through his contribution attracted other authors who subsequently wrote for SVEDECTVI regularly from Prague. With this issue SVEDECTVI reached a milestone; it started a dialogue among the homeland's intellectuals, the West and the emigrants which until then had failed due to numerous misunderstandings.

In issue No 20 (1963) Pavel Tigrid published his excellently written fictitious interview with critical voices and thinkers from Czechoslovakia. All those who 5 years later would become leading figures of the "Prague spring" were his conversational partners: Ladislav Mnacko, Jan Trefulka, Vladimir Blazek, Milan Kundera, Eduard Goldstuecker, Karel Kosik and others. In 1965 Raymond Aaron wrote his article about the end of the ideology; it led to many exciting and fruitful discussions in Czechoslovakia. A party functionary from Ostrava wrote for SVEDECTVI an article about antisemitism in a socialist country. In Prague a group of young intellectuals wrote for SVEDECTVI under the pseudonym "Sirius" the best series of contributions to date, consisting of reports, commentaries, and satire from an absurd world in which an obsolete ideology fights for its survival but still musters the strength to jail a few anonymous contributors to an exile magazine. Jans Benes, a member of the "Sirius" group, was sentenced to 3 years in jail; Pavel Tigrid, in absentia, to 14 years at hard labor. Since the middle of the 1960's SVEDECTVI and its editor have been haunting the comrades in Prague. The apparatchiks have realized and understood that for them SVEDECTVI constitutes an opponent with whom neither they nor their propagandists can come to grips. SVEDECTVI was promptly designated as a center of enemy propaganda, and its editor is considered an agent of Western imperialism.

Today, in the 25th year of its existence, SVEDECTVI has nearly 5,000 paying readers throughout the world. A few hundred copies of each issue are smuggled into Czechoslovakia where they are read, passed on and copied. SVEDECTVI leans neither to the right nor to the left. Since the beginning, its editor observes one firm rule: we print anything that makes sense.

Young People Ask To Be Heard

In today's situation, unlike during the post-1956 thaw and even more unlike during the 1960's, SVEDECTVI again faces certain difficulties. Within the sanitized party there are no would-be reformers left; only apparatchiks who conform entirely to real socialism. There is no prospect of any self-liberating movements inside Czechoslovakia. Some of the exile magazine's contributors are jailed in Prague, awaiting their trials; others no longer dare to write for SVEDECTVI using their real names; many have fallen silent. However, during the past two years some mostly young people are heard from in SVEDECTVI who see in this magazine a great hope for the future--an opportunity to publish in the free West, which would open to them a gate to the wide world and at the same time to the reader inside Czechoslovakia. To be published in SVEDECTVI means to the young writer from the literary and semi-underground an honor and a reward.

A few days ago Pavel Tigrid wrote to me: "I have tried in SVEDECTVI to interpret for our readers in Czechoslovakia the Western European developments of the last 25 years. Between 1956 and 1968 I also counted upon the reform communists as one of the many forces which might be able to loosen Eastern stagnation and to make things move again. They were unable to do so and have thereby proven that there is no way of reforming the Soviet system; it is impossible to either improve or humanize communism. However, what we are today seeing in Poland is convincing proof that within the so-called peoples' democracies there are indeed self-liberating forces. In Czechoslovakia they are still silent. That is why SVEDECTVI considers it important to further stimulate the necessary dialogue between the Czechoslovak citizen and the West and to impart self-confidence to our people."

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

GAS MASKS STRESSED IN UNION TRAINING--The military training was conducted by the labor union near the town of Stupava in four age categories: Category A, women 18-30 years old, B, over 30 years; Category A men 18-36, category B, over 36 years. Individual disciplines were: patrol competition, firing small caliber weapons, grenade throwing, overcoming a water obstacle course on a rope, and overcoming a "contaminated area" carrying an injured person. All participants were required to have gas masks or face disqualification. The claimed purpose was not so much to win the competition as to participate. [Summary] [Bratislava PRACA in Slovak 16 Oct 81 p 8]

CSO: 2400/45

SOVIETS BLAME SOLIDARITY FOR POLISH COAL SHORTAGE

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 42, Oct 81 p 20

[Article by commentator B. Rachkov: "The Coal Industry of the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] The Polish press has been writing with greater and greater alarm about the deteriorating situation in the coal industry of the country. According to the data of the Polish Main Statistical Administration, during January-August 1981 the mining of hard coal in Poland as compared with the same period last year declined by 21.4 percent. This is nearly 40 million tons a year. Great harm is thereby being done to the national fuel and power supply, in which coal accounts for about 80 percent. The export revenues of Poland, which are 15-16 percent dependent on coal, are suffering serious losses.

Meanwhile up to the middle of last year the coal industry was one of the most dynamic sectors of the Polish economy. Poland has abundant deposits of hard coal. Its proven and considered reserves are calculated by Polish specialists at 60 billion tons, while the potential reserves are calculated at approximately 135 billion tons, which exceeds by approximately 600- to 700-fold the average annual coal production in the country.

During the years of popular power in the Polish People's Republic about 20 new large mines have been built. Bourgeois Poland was able to mine in 1938 only 31 million tons of hard coal. Socialist Poland in 1960 was already producing 104 million tons of it, in 1970--140 million tons and in 1979--201 million tons. The development of a new large deposit of hard coal in the Lublin region was begun.

People's Poland was transformed into a major supplier of hard coal on the foreign market. In the middle of the past decade the annual exports of Polish coal to more than 30 states of Europe and Asia exceeded 40 million tons, the exports to capitalist countries amounted to 25-26 million tons. The Polish People's Republic held fourth place in the world in coal production and second place in its export.

The rapid growth of the coal industry, as well as the depletion of the most accessible and developed coal deposits and the complication of the conditions of its mining placed on the agenda for the Polish People's Republic a number of important tasks on the accelerated retooling of the sector and the modernization of the means of transporting coal. The tasks of training new mining personnel and of improving housing, social and personal conditions for the miners and their families also became urgent.

The accomplishment of these and other tasks, however, was greatly complicated by the stepping up of the activity of the extremist forces in the Solidarity trade union association. At first the bosses of the new trade union association pretended that they were willing to elaborate constructively with government organs practical measures on the efficient development of the coal industry, the organization of production and the improvement of the working and living conditions of the miners. However, for each constructive proposal of the authorities the extremists of Solidarity advanced a large number of their own demands, while worrying only about gaining for themselves cheap popularity among the miners and refusing at the same time to take any part in the accomplishment of the vital tasks of the sector. As the main means of "bringing pressure to bear on the administration" they chose the provocation of strikes and various "acts of disobedience." The miners who wished to continue to work honestly were subjected to genuine persecution, they were not admitted to the stope, electric power was cut off to the mines, the system for feeding air to the longwall was put out of action.

The subversive actions of the leaders of the trade union association, having caused the disorganization of production and the decline of labor discipline, immediately brought about a decline of coal production. The introduction of shorter working hours in the mines without advanced preparation adversely affected it. Moreover, while seeking to achieve this, the leadership of Solidarity promised the government its assistance in simultaneously increasing labor productivity and thereby offsetting the decline of coal production. In practice the leaders of Solidarity did practically nothing to fulfill this promise. Their very promise now looks like an insidious move aimed at the undermining of one of the foundations of the socialist economy of Poland.

Today, as the Polish press reports, even the level of production of hard coal, which was considered the minimum permissible level given the present economic difficulties of the country, is also falling 4-5 million tons short of being met. Such a shortfall, according to the estimates of Polish economists, entails the need to further reduce the output of rolled metal products by 600,000 tons, motor vehicles and buses by nearly 35,000, refrigerators by 100,000 and washing machines by 60,000. The production of railroad cars, sea-going ships, as well as cement, which in turn will reduce housing construction, is decreasing.

"Behind all this," the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU elaborates, "looms the dismissal of 150,000 workers." Thus, the demagogic concern of the bosses of Solidarity about the interests of the Polish working class in practice is turning into unemployment for it.

The sharp decline in the exports of coal have restricted significantly the opportunities of the country for making purchases abroad of vitally important goods, including goods for meeting the demands of the population. As the foreign trade statistics of the Polish People's Republic attest, the deliveries of hard coal from Poland this year will be at the level of 16 million tons as against 41 million tons in 1979. As a result of the decrease of the foreign currency receipts, which has been caused by this, the country will receive this year imported goods worth more than 30 billion rubles less than in 1979. Assemblies and parts, which are greatly needed by various sectors of industry, will also not be purchased. The foreign debt of the Polish People's Republic is increasing.

The coal shortage is arousing serious anxiety in Poland due to the approaching winter. The press reports that the existing stocks of coal at heat and electric power stations are critically low and rigorous steps to restrict their use are required in order to provide a normal supply of heat if only to apartment houses, schools, hospitals and vitally important national economic facilities.

The Solidarity leaders, in attempting in some way to disguise their responsibility for the disastrous decline of deliveries of hard coal to the country, have turned to undisguised forgery. One of the Solidarity leaders declared from the rostrum of a Gdansk gathering that Poland is being deprived of a significant portion of the coal it needs, by increasing its exports to the Soviet Union; even data, according to which the plan of exports of Polish coal to the USSR has been exceeded this year as compared with last year by 27 percent, were cited.

However, the real facts attest otherwise. Already in 1980 instead of the 9.5 million tons of coal called for by contract, Poland delivered 6.2 million tons to the Soviet Union. For 1981, at the request of the Polish side, the contractual obligations of Poland were reduced to 5.5 million tons, but from month to month even this condition is not being met. On its part the USSR is meeting punctually all the obligations on the exportation to Poland of a considerable amount of petroleum, petroleum products, natural gas and electric power.

The Solidarity leaders think highly of the fact that several months ago they appealed to the workers, including the miners, to work on eight free Saturdays until the end of the year. However, this "patriotic gesture" turned into another example of the demagoguery and adventurism of the newly appeared trade union leaders. To say nothing of the fact that all the Saturdays of the year would not offset the enormous damage which more than 120 strikes, which were provoked by extremists, have done, the mining of coal on days off, as the Polish press reports, due to the lack of the proper organization of production and labor decreases to one-third as compared with ordinary workdays. Work itself on Saturdays is specified by a number of requirements and conditions, which contradict the principles of the socialist state, including the demand that the output obtained on such Saturdays should be distributed only at the discretion of the leaders of Solidarity, bypassing the state organs of supply. At the same time the leadership of the trade union association continues to hinder the implementation of state measures on the recovery of the coal industry.

The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which was held in July 1981, specified the increase of coal production as one of the main practical tasks in the economic policy of the party. In this connection the government has prepared a specific program which provides for practical measures on the increase of coal production in 1982 to at least 175 million tons, the saving of energy resources in the country in the amount of 2.5 million tons of conventional fuel, the allocation of additional assets for exports, the efficient consumption of coal during the coming winter, as well as the further improvement of the social and living conditions of the miners.

And what of it? Extremists from Solidarity are purposely organizing the sabotage of the most important government program. The aspiration to hinder the efforts of the national authorities to revive the coal industry is easily divined in the tactics of sabotage.

The blocking by Solidarity of the new initiatives of the government of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish economic weekly ZYCZE GOSPODARCZE writes, "is merely an example of the method being used extensively by some trade union figures in the economic field. It is the method of the continuous repudiation of a large portion of the changes proposed by the administration and of the simultaneous heaping upon it of the responsibility for the fact that the situation in the economy is not improving. By this method they want to bring the government, and with it all the people, to its knees."

The heads of the trade union association have also made the coal industry one of the main targets of their subversive activity because it is a question of the most important economic region of the country--Silesia--where a significant portion of the Polish working class is concentrated. Moreover, the leaders of Solidarity are deliberately linking the struggle over the question of coal, which affects the vital interests of every Polish family and every person, with all their reforms on the reorganization of the management of the economy, which have as a goal the dismantling of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

In exposing the trade union adventurists, the weekly ZECZYWISTOSC, the publications of which are distinguished by a thorough understanding of the present problems of the country, is appealing to the workers of Poland to say absolutely "No" to strikes, provocations, gambles and anarchy. Now is the right time, the weekly emphasizes, to mobilize all the forces which the state has in order to curb both undisguised and creeping counterrevolution.

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TEODOR MARINESCU ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU222041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations, 22 Oct (AGERPRES)—Taking the floor within the Political and Security Committee of the UN General Assembly, the Romanian permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, presented the principled consistent stand of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the imperatives of immediately passing to effective disarmament negotiations, of nuclear disarmament first of all if there is a real wish to defend peace, to see stability and confidence prevail worldwide. In the light of this constant stand—the speaker said—Romania believes there is no more urgent task for the United Nations than taking most vigorous action in view of implementing disarmament, of eliminating for good the policy of force and threat of force.

The international community is rightly disappointed by the sterility of the negotiations conducted in recent years in point of disarmament, that resulted in the adoption of resolutions, reports and recommendations—the Romanian representative went on, noting that at the same time the arms race, far from slowing down, was given fresh, strong impetus.

Then he presented Romania's considerations in relation to the actions to be taken for ensuring success to the special session. First, the states, the heavily armed ones in the first place, should take no measures on the line of increasing arming or in other fields apt to further worsen the international situation. Second, the decision-making and negotiating bodies within the UN system—the Geneva Disarmament Committee first of all, incumbent on which is, among other things, the working out of a global disarmament programme, and the Disarmament Commission should intensify proceedings in view of reaching tangible results and substantive reports to be examined and endorsed by the special session [as received]. Third, the Preparatory Committee of the special session, that adopted the provisional agenda and discussed most of the organizational problems, should focus attention on substantive problems at the next session.

Next the speaker referred extensively to Romania's conception on the absolute priority of nuclear disarmament. The dangers generated by the nuclear weapons—the Romanian representative said—are even greater today, given the development in quantity and quality of arsenals and the emergence of strategic theories that tend to accredit the unconceivable idea that a limited nuclear war is possible to be fought.

Then criticised was the activity of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Its failure to initiate concrete negotiations for banning the production of nuclear weapons, for reducing the existing stockpiles down to their complete elimination as well as for banning the nuclear tests, the lack of results in the negotiations for singling out guarantees for the states that have no atomic weapons are not only reasons of dissatisfaction but also of growing concern, the speaker said. Romania considers that the true test of the activity carried out by the Disarmament Committee will be the ways of scoring concrete results in the nuclear field.

Showing Romania to view as grounded and just the proposal tabled by the Soviet Union according to which the first to use nuclear weapon should be declared criminals, the Romanian ambassador stressed that alongside the absolute priority attached to nuclear disarmament, Romania also supports the adoption of measures aiming at the banning of the chemical, radiological as well as of other types of mass destruction weapons and systems of weapons.

Pointing out that the volume reached by the military spending is an unbearable burden for all the peoples, a major obstacle to the economic and social progress, the speaker insisted on the importance of adopting, at the present session, an agreement of freezing the military spending at the level of 1981, and referred to the working document tabled together by the delegations of Romania and Sweden, on the principles that should govern the reduction of the military budgets. The Romanian delegation reasserts its conviction—the Romanian ambassador said—that the adoption of these principles under the form of a declaration of the second UN special session on disarmament, would be an important contribution made by the United Nations to the halting of this dangerous escalation of the military spending.

Next he presented Romania's stand on the problem of security and cooperation in Europe, the continent where the strongest conventional and nuclear arsenals have been accumulated, and laid stress on the importance of the General Assembly's declaring against the siting and development of fresh middle-range nuclear rockets in Europe, for the soonest initiation of concrete negotiations conducive to the elimination of these rockets, of all nuclear weapons in general from this geographical zone. The conclusion in positive results of the Madrid conference and first of all the adoption of a decision regarding the calling of a conference on strengthened confidence and disarmament in Europe would bear positive consequences on the entire political climate of the world.

Concluding his address the Romanian representative highlighted the role incumbent on the UN as concerns informing the public opinion of the development and results of the disarmament negotiations, in order to contribute to an ever more intense mobilization of the masses of people.

CSO: 2020/8

'PROVINCIAL MENTALITY' OF LITERARY CRITIC DEPLORED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Oct 81 p 4

[Article by M. Costea: "A 'Provincial' Mentality"]

[Text] There are noble obsessions, with a high moral significance, and obsessions which conceal a disputable moral and intellectual condition. Usually the latter are carefully monitored and one keeps silent in regard to them. Virgil Podoaba (FAMILIA, [Oradea] No 9, 1981) thinks otherwise and does not hesitate to reveal "with sincerity" an obsession, which appears to be literary, showing himself to be intensely concerned with the matter of "vacant places" in the republic of letters! A well-equipped "chief of personnel," engaged in studying the matter of succession in the literary hierarchy, emerges from under the mantle of the reviewer. Praising the development of an esteemed contemporary writer of prose, this is what the reviewer writes: "Now, after the death of Marin Preda, he seems to be obliged to become more than a reference writer: a living benchmark" and, as a result, "the replacement of the great late writer [Preda] might be concealed in this writer."

Let us not even mention the verbal bouquet, which is offensive to any real writer who can have only contempt for such inopportune kowtowing. But let us look at the sad "provincial mentality" which continues to look at the republic of letters through administrative glasses, as well as the anachronism (and impropriety) of the idea that literary values "replace" each other. Who has taken the place of Tudor Vianu? Who has replaced Calinescu? Or Sadoveanu? These are questions which such an erroneous concept can give rise to and foster. Just as if literature were a street car; one person gets off and another takes his seat! Just like any restricted concept, the mentality of the vacant place" in the field of values is harmful in essence. It infringes upon the statute of values, it replaces true criteria for judgment and it can create confusions and disturbances in the literary climate where no real value can replace another.

CSO: 2700/47

FRENCH SOCIALIST LEADER MEETS DASCALESCU

AU242053 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, who is participating in the proceedings of the congress of the French Socialist Party [PSF], met with PSF first secretary Lionel Jospin. On this occasion, the guest extended warm friendly greetings and best wishes for Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The guest also extended warm greetings to PSF first secretary Lionel Jospin on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for full success to the congress proceedings.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude for the friendly greetings and wishes conveyed, Comrade Lionel Jospin asked the guest to extend to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings, most heartfelt sentiments of regard and wishes for much health. The PSF first secretary recalled with particular satisfaction his recent visit to Romania and the meetings and fruitful talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting, the sides briefed each other on the current concerns of the two parties and on certain international issues. They emphasized the joint desire to act to strengthen and expand relations between RCP and the PSF and to develop friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and France, in accordance with the interests of the two peoples and to the benefit of the cause of national independence, peace and security in Europe and the world, international cooperation and social progress.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

CSO: 2700/53

BRIEFS

VERDET RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR--Bucharest, 22 Oct (AGERPRES)--On Thursday, 22 October, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received David B. Funderburk, ambassador of the United States of America, on a formal presentation call. The talk conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [AU222032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 22 Oct 81]

SPANISH, SWISS, NIGERIAN ENVOYS--Bucharest, 21 Oct (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, 21 October, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received successively Ambassadors Jose Maria Alvarez de Sotomayer y Castro of Spain, Francis Pianca of the Swiss Confederation, Abdul Kadir Dafu a Gadau of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on formal presentation calls. The talks conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [AU212044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 21 Oct 81]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK JOURNALIST--Bucharest, 19 Oct (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on 19 October (Chaehwjun Byond), editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON newspaper of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea now visiting Romania. The good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples were highlighted during the interview, the role being stressed the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song played in the steady development and diversification of those relations. The conviction was also expressed that the Romanian-Korean relations would further develop on multiple planes for the benefit of both countries and peoples, in the interests of socialist construction in the two countries, of the cause of socialism throughout the world. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship. [Text] [AU192030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 19 Oct 81]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Diyab Muhammad al-Alqawi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion the ambassador extended a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Saddam Hysayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, as well as warmest wishes for personal health and happiness and wishes for the friendly Romanian people's prosperity and progress. Thanking the ambassador, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended to the president of the Republic of Iraq warm greetings and wishes for health and success, as well as wishes for the friendly Iraqi people's prosperity and well-being. The sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [AU221743 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 22 Oct 81]

ALLEGATION OF SWINDLE IN BRASOV PLANT--At the end of July 1981 a swindle amounting to more than 5 million lei was uncovered in the "Steagul Rosu" factory in Brasov. The Romanian press has not said a word about this. Eight persons--Romanian party officials from Brasov--were involved and arrested. The affair was discovered a while back but on orders from the party it was hushed up. The swindle became known because of the fact that an identical scandal, closely connected with the one in Brasov, occurred in Yugoslavia. Here are the details: the "Steagul Rosu" truck factory in Brasov has a soccer team which is named after the factory and which, up to now, has been in Division B. For 2 years, the bonuses which were due the workers were used for buying better players, for bribing referees, journalists or reporters who would facilitate the advancement of the team into Division A. High functionaries of the enterprise manipulated and diverted these funds, with the aid of the Brasov officials and the economic section. For 2 years, more than 1,000 workers were robbed of the bonuses due to them. After the discovery of the affair in Yugoslavia--from which a player was transferred to Brasov in exchange for large sums of money--the Romanian authorities were forced to order an investigation and proceed to the arrests, when the facts had been hushed up by the party and the judicial organs in January 1981. In addition to its dubious aspect, the incident illustrates, as well as possible, the meaning of "amateur" sports--the only type of sports recognized in Romania. [Text]
[Paris BULETIN DE INFORMATIE PENTRU ROMANI IN EXIL in Romanian 16 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 2700/59

MACEDONIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH ELECTS NEW HEAD

Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 22 Aug 81 SABOTA supplement p 3

[Article by Pande Kolemisevski]

[Text] What were the results of the election of a new Archbishop of Ohrid and Macedonia? Who is His Grace Angelarij, and what tasks did he stress in his initial policy address?

On the second and third days of this week, the Macedonian Orthodox Church was alive with interest, not only among the clergy and believers, but also among the general public. The election of a new leader, the second since the Macedonian Orthodox Church renewed autocephaly in 1967, provoked, as widely expected, a high level of interest and agitation, primarily in church circles. That is certainly understandable when we realize that the leader, who bears the title Archbishop of Ohrid and Macedonia, represents the church's highest authority and bears great responsibility for the position, significance and role of the church, both within the scope of its activities and in relations with the social community.

Two other factors bring further interest. The first is the work of the recently deceased, first leader, Archbishop Dositej, whose contributions to restoring the autocephaly, renewing churches and monasteries, expanding and developing theological institutions of higher learning, as well as developing and preserving very good relations with the state, will doubtless form an important page in the history of the Macedonian Orthodox Church.

The second factor is uncertainty. According to the constitution of the Macedonia Orthodox Church, the archbishop is to be elected by secret ballot, and at least three active bishops must be in the "competition." And the uncertainty was truly great until the last moment.

The Candidates

According to church sources, which insist when contacted that they are not the most official, the three candidates on the ballot this time were Petar, Metropolitan of Prespanako and Bitola, Gavril, Metropolitan of the trans-Vardar region, and Angelarij, Metropolitan of the Debar and Kicevski region. In their biographies, all three have characteristics by which they might deserve to head the Church, but also certain elements that in particular circumstances might be regarded as limitations.

Some say that Petar, Metropolitan of Prespansko and Bitola, has been the "Wunderkind" in the recent history of the Macedonian Orthodox Church. As a boy in Bogomil (where his secular name was Cvetan Karevski) he became an affirmed church member very quickly and gained great sympathy among the priests and believers who knew him. He graduated from two faculties, of theology and of law (the present writer will refrain from writing on the second, since that fact cannot be checked with great certainty). He is about to defend his master's thesis at the Gregorian University in Rome. Here are two more, not completely verified contributions to the summary of his higher education: he knows several languages, and some time ago he translated the Bible into the Macedonian literary language. He is 35 years of age, of medium height and with a face that shows unusual intelligence. What he lacks is experience as a bishop. He was appointed metropolitan of Prespansko and Bitola, with his see in Bitola.

As Metropolitan of the trans-Vardar region and administrator of the Prespansko-Bitola see, Gavril is 70 years old. He completed the Philosophical Faculty in Belgrade, and studied theology in Skopje. He worked as a secondary school professor in Titov Veles, and many of his students regard him to be a rare authority on classical Russian and pre-war Yugoslav literatures. As a fine scholar of the Macedonian literary language, he is well known by many readers, particularly since that time when, under his secular name Djordji Milosevski, he worked as one of the editors of PROSVETNO DELO. He was also the first dean of the newly established theological school of Skopje. His experience as a bishop, however, is also rather brief, beginning in 1978.

Who is Angelarij?

The Metropolitan of Debar and Kicevski, now His Grace the Archbishop of Ohrid and Macedonia, Angelarij, was born in the village of Dolneni, Prilep region on 4 April 1911 into a priest's family, with the secular name of Cvetko Krstevski. In 1926, he entered the five-year theological seminary in Bitola, and completed it with excellent results. After the country's liberation, he attended the Philosophical Faculty in Skopje with a major in history. In 1932 he was first ordained as a deacon, and immediately thereafter, as a priest in the Church of the Holy Mother of God in Bitola. Later he was the parish priest at the Garska parish and in a parish in Prilep. The biographical data that were distributed to reporters a few hours after his election show that during the war of national liberation, together with his family he was an active helper of the national liberation army and of the Macedonian partisan detachments. Immediately after liberation he became president of the Prilep clerical council, and a member of the initiative council for organizing the Macedonian Orthodox Church. For 6 years he was president of the republic clerical association, and for 3 years the parish priest in the first Macedonian church congregation in Melbourne.

He became a monk in 1972, after the death of his spouse. In 1975, he was elected by the Holy Synod of Bishops to be bishop of Pelagonski see, and in 1977, to be Metropolitan of the Debar-Kicevski see, with his seat in Ohrid. He has received many distinctions for his activities, including the highest priestly distinction of arch-priest Stavrophorus. Among other distinctions the data stress his decoration by the President of the Republic, the order of brotherhood and unity of the second order, presented to him in 1959. It can be seen that Angelarij (the name of one of the students of Kiliment and Naum) has a rich biography and much experience in leading church affairs.



The liturgy at the installation: Metropolitans Petar, Kiril, Archbishop Angelarij, and Metropolitan Gavril (from left to right)

Uncertainty to the End

As we said earlier, the election of the new leader, held at the nine-century old church of Saint Sophia in Ohrid, was accompanied by a dramatic uncertainty. A further proof of this assertion is found in the picture of Angelarij, not hiding his emotion after the white monk's cap with the diamond cross was placed on his head, turning to the members of the elective Archbishop's Church and National Council who had just congratulated him on his election, and saying: "Dear brothers, I am truly moved, I don't know what to say to you, I ask you for a little time."

The new leader received a majority of votes on the very first ballot. In Ohrid one hears that the result was very close, with Metropolitan Petar of Prespansko and Bitola falling just six votes short. The voting was secret and no one was present who was not a member of the archbishop's electoral council. It should also be said that the three candidates were placed on the ballot after the required consultations both within the church and outside it.

The Tasks of the Leader

In the short speech which he gave right after the election and in his installation speech at the installation and oath ceremony in the church of St. Kilment, His Grace Angelarij, Archbishop of Ohrid and Macedonia, made special note of two tasks that he regards as the main ones before him. One of these is the future spiritual activity of the church, and the other is the continuation of cooperation and understanding between the church and the Macedonian socialist self-management society.

Stressing that he himself "would serve with a pure heart, clear conscience and an honest faith," Archbishop Angelarij stressed the need for progress and improvement in educational activity and expansion of the publishing of church materials. These improvements would enrich the believers' knowledge of their ancestors' faith. Next he stressed the need for preserving the church, national and cultural heritage that is related to the church, and the responsibility for building new houses of worship. In the latter he attributed special significance to completing the monumental cathedral in Skopje. His Grace Angelarij said: "As an archbishop of universal orthodoxy, my first priority will always and in every way be to strive to build warm relations with all sister orthodox churches. We will continue to cooperate with the Roman Catholic church and the protestant churches, with which we have had warm relations up until now. We will also preserve our friendly relations with other religious communities for the good of our peoples."

Archbishop Angelarij devoted a special part of his address to the activities of the Macedonian Orthodox Church in transoceanic and European countries. As we know, good results have been achieved in that area.

To conclude this part, he said that the Macedonian Orthodox Church has more than 500 churches and monasteries, of which the greater part have been built or restored since the liberation. It also has 240 priests. There are more than 30 church congregations abroad (in the United States, Canada and Australia), one monastery in Australia and one being built in New Jersey in the United States, one church congregation each in Malmo and Gothaborg, Sweden, and more than 20 priests.

Relations Between the Church and the State

The patron seat of the Macedonian Orthodox Church is Saint Kliment of Ohrid, a church that has the veneration that the Pec patriarchate has for the Serbian Orthodox Church.

From the throne of the Ohrid archbishops, Angelarij also expressed his hopes and striving for the realization of the high ideals of the Macedonian people for the flourishing and comprehensive progress of their fatherland, for peace among peoples and nationalities, for the preservation of brotherhood and unity among our peoples, and for peace in the world. In that regard, he touched on the question of relations between church and society in his opening policy statement.

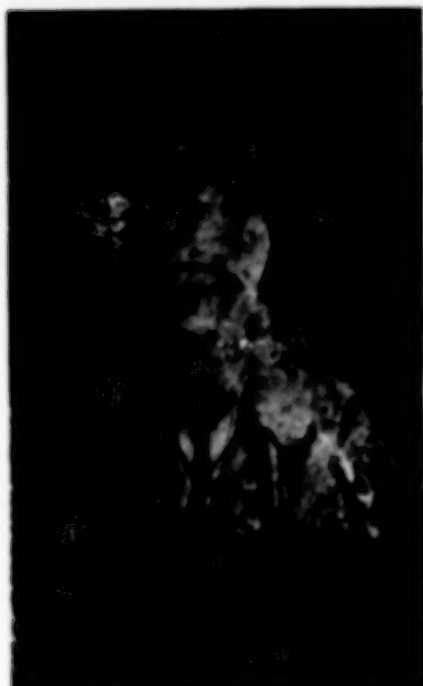
In presenting the church's position on relations with society, Archbishop Angelarij asserted that so far there has been a great deal of understanding between the church and the socialist self-management society, particularly in resolving vital church problems. He repeated this in a toast at the ceremonial luncheon that was arranged for members of the elective archbishop's church and national council, and for the honored guests of the event.

The good development of relations between the society and the church were also confirmed by the noteworthy congratulatory speech given by Professor Djordji Caca at the installation of the new church leader. Dr Caca is president of the Republic Commission for Relations with Religious Communities.

In devoting part of his congratulatory speech to the question of the recognition of the autocephaly of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, Djordji Caca asserted that this church, through its clergy and all orthodox believers, had shown its canonical and spiritual, national and political basis and the justification for its existence as an autocephalous church. He stressed that it is right to expect in the near future that that status will be formally recognized by other churches in Yugoslavia and throughout the world.

Here we would present some data that are more or less known to the readers. The Macedonian Orthodox Church was organized at the time of the historical tsardom of Samoil. It lost its independent status in 1767, at the time when the Ottoman empire ruled Macedonia. In 1920, the Macedonian Orthodox Church was joined to its "sister" Serbian Orthodox Church; in 1958-1969 it recovered its independence. The autocephaly was restored on 17-18 July 1967, but so far it has not been recognized by several churches, including the Serbian church.

In ancient Ohrid, in that Macedonian and Slavic Jerusalem, as it has often been called by church people, one more act has been played out in the history of the Macedonian Orthodox Church.



His Grace Archbishop Angelarij

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WESTERN COMMENT ON PROPOSED DEFENSE LAW

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 23 Oct 81 p 5

[The author discusses proposed legislation designed to reorganize Yugoslavia's defense structure.]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct--When Yugoslavia's dictator, Tito, died in May 1980 and the state and party presidium assumed leadership as two collectives, the question of Tito's successor as commander-in-chief of the armed forces was supposed to be settled. Officially the stereotyped answer was, "There is nothing to settle, his powers automatically shift to the state presidium." In December of last year, a terse, little-noted article in the party newspaper BORBA reported on a bill to define the powers of the state presidium in the event of war. This bill was submitted to the Yugoslav parliament a few days ago.

The information being published by the newspapers about the new bill is not clear. They indicate that one of the most important innovations would affect the "functional relationships between territorial defense and social self-protection, the role of the Federation of Communists and other social organizations, and the integration of both defense systems in the social order." (According to official figures the regular Yugoslav army numbers about 250,000 men while for territorial defense almost 2.5 million citizens have been recruited.)

It is assumed that the proposed law is designed above all to improve cooperation among all security organizations of the country, this means mainly "social self-protection." This refers to the standing injunction on the people, supported only by weak organizational structures, to be alert in the interest of "protecting the material and ideological values of Yugoslav society." The new law seems to have been composed with the objective of anchoring the defense network deep within the population. In this connection the experience recently gained from the unrest which has been growing since the spring among the Albanian population in the south Serbian autonomous province, Kosovo, may have played a role. It became clear there that local security organs are inclined primarily to see and defend the interests of "their" nation.

Uncertainty over the Consequences

In the article mentioned above it was also reported that the present "Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order" was to be replaced by a new body. This council was formerly presided over by Tito's former close collaborator,

Croatia's grand old man, Vladimir Bakaric. It is unofficially said that this security council has already been dissolved, in any case Bakaric is no longer at its head.

Judging from newspaper commentaries of recent weeks on the impending amendment of the defense law which came into force in 1974, the standing order in effect up to the present time has continued to refer to President Tito and in the future the collective presidium will, in the event of war, grant special personal powers to whoever is chairman at the time.

Whether such a solution will strengthen the political clout of that president is a question to which observers do not yet know the answer. The only element which seems to be clear is that in the first instance the defense minister will receive full command authority from the president.

Collective Army Leadership

It is evident that a reorganization of the army leadership aimed at a so-called collective leadership, is also expected in the next few weeks in connection with the proposed amendment of the defense law. Here too, to be sure, it is not clear whether it is a matter of a purely technical coordination of the different defense systems or of a de facto reduction in the power of the defense minister or rather a more or less built-in control mechanism in the military sphere.

The second presumption is supported by the fact that the current defense minister, Nikola Ljubicic, who has been in office since 1967 cannot remain in his post longer than eight years under the legally imposed limitation on the time in office for members of the government. In May 1982, he, as well as the minister of the interior, Franje Herljevic, will have to leave office. It is possible that the "collective army leadership" which also heads the party organization within the army, will be expected to help prevent political deviations.

The draft of the new defense law is now supposed "to be discussed thoroughly" at all political levels. Its approval is planned for the coming spring.

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